

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 16, 1853.

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Death of General James J. McKay.

It becomes our painful duty this morning, to announce the unexpected death of one of our most worthy citizens—Gen. James J. McKay, of Bladen county. Gen. McKay arrived here on last Monday night, from his residence in Bladen, en route for Tarboro', in Edgecombe county, as a witness in the case of the State against Armstrong. When we saw him on Tuesday morning, he was apparently in better health than for some time previous, and conversed freely. We learn, that on his return from Edgecombe Wednesday afternoon, he was taken suddenly ill on board the cars, and on arriving at Goldsboro', it was found necessary for him to stop, where he expired, at Mrs. Borden's Hotel at 4 o'clock 8 o'clock yesterday evening, of bilious or cramp cholera, in the 65th year of his age.

As a public man, Gen. McKay was well known to be a firm and consistent Democrat, having served his constituents for 16 years as member of Congress from this District; and during that time, at one period, occupying, with marked ability, the high and very responsible office of Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, of which Committee he was Chairman at the time of the passage of the Tariff Bill of 1846. As a representative, no member of Congress commanded more attention or respect. He might truly be said to have served his constituents, till he voluntarily retired, as a national representative—always looking to the best interests of the whole country, and discarding all factional and sectional jealousies.

Previous to his election to Congress, he had been for many years a practitioner of the Bar, with marked success, and had often represented his native County—Bladen—in the State Legislature. After leaving the House of Congress, he was elected Chairman of the Court of Pleas of Bladen county, having previously been appointed a Justice of the Peace, which post he filled with ability to the day of his death.

In the death of Gen. McKay, the public have lost an old friend, faithful and able servant; and his relatives and friends must long mourn his usefulness as a kinsman and neighbor.

Letter from the Editor.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 9th, 1853.

Verily, there is but one New York, and the Herald is its prophet, eminently typifying its good and evil points—its grand rush, and fuss, and fun, and humbug, all underlain by a fund of solid good sense and shrewdness, and with an energy that does not admit such a word as fall into its vocabulary, but sometimes arriving at success through courses rather devious than otherwise. A glance at the Island of Manhattan, the site of the City, from the Observatory near the Crystal Palace, will demonstrate at once the magnificence of unrivalled position, on the most glorious estuary, for trading purposes in the world, gathering in the commerce of New England through the Sound, communicating with the North West by the Hudson, and concentrating, as it were, the waters of all the surrounding bays—Raritan, Amboy and others, at the feet of the Empire City; and while nature has been thus prodigal, art has also been busy, and the Rail Road navigation of the State equals that of all Germany.

But I become statistical without the "documents," and besides, speaking of the Observatory near the Crystal Palace, reminds me of that building itself, which is more to the purpose in hand, and perhaps some remarks with regard to it would be more acceptable to all friends and readers who might ask the question, whether it is worth coming on to see, I would say at once—No. Not that I look upon it, or the Exhibition within its walls as a failure; it is not: neither is it a success. There is a little too much good in it to admit of its being wholly condemned, and altogether too much of evil to afford any reasonable ground for praise. But my reason for advising no one to go on is this:—the engravings of the Palace which have been circulated and seen by everybody, are perfectly accurate, and, strange as it may sound, give a better view than can be obtained on the spot itself, which is a wretched site, dominated over by the ponderous Egyptian masses of the Croton Reservoir, and faced on all sides else by sheds, with mammoth hogs and great oxen. The big mud is gone to the State Fair, at Syracuse. As for the Statuary, etc., in the inside of the Palace, I must confess to my great surprise at finding every thing such an exact counter part of the engravings which I have seen in Barnum's Illustrated News, and in Gleason's. There is now getting out, an illustrated catalogue of the Crystal Palace, of which some numbers are now on sale at Whitaker's, and I presume at Pierces, which, for two or three dollars, will give quite as good an idea as a two-day examination.

Of course, the United States are most largely represented, the machinery being nearly all American, with the exception of some little from Great Britain and Ireland. Half the machines are not yet up, nor one-fourth in operation. In that department I could see nothing at all superior to the usual Fairs of the American or Franklin Institutes. A Mr. Palmer, from our State, has a patent Thrasher, but amid the confusion of agricultural implements, Mr. Palmer might have turned thrasher himself, without my finding it out.

We should certainly be able to give the whole world a good lathering, if soap will do it; for the soap men take the day. We have Washington in soap, mounted on a horse, with a castle tail. Windsor fore-legs. Everything is soap—soap—SOAP!—There is too much soap, altogether. Just think of Old Hickory, or Franklin, with soap-lugs. It is an abominable bastardizing of art, to go about casting soap-heads. Genin, the batter, who got his name up by bidding for the first choice of seats at the Jenny Lind Concerts, also has a big booth, and such shiny hats. There is also another nuisance in the shape of innumerable sewing machines in constant operation, sewing little pieces of flannel.

In the way of furniture, carriages, and vehicles of all kinds, axes, saws, fire-arms, pianos, cooking utensils, and in general, everything indicating a practical and vigorous civilization, the United States department is fully equal, and in some respects superior, to any other. In plate, both of silver and gold, we are not up to the French, and they again must yield to the English. In china, we are a good way behind the English, but not farther than they are behind the French. Some of the old Sevres china, from the Imperial Manufactory, is very beautiful and almost priceless. The English plate is of the richest and most beautiful designs, with settings costing thousands of dollars. In bronzes the French are rather ahead; although Cornelius, of Philadelphia, certainly takes the palm in the way of bronze lamps, chandeliers, etc. The Germans have also some very neat and elegant articles in this line, from Nuremberg, chiefly. The finest glasses of various kinds, colored and otherwise, are exhibited by Austria, from her Bohemian provinces. France comes next. In faces and kindred fabrics, France is first.

Belgium does not seem to be well represented, although her productions are equal, if not superior, to the French, as the name of Brussels lace alone sufficiently indicates. There are some very beautiful specimens of Irish laces, both Limerick and Belfast, as there are also of Lieburn linen, damasks, and Dublin poplins, the latter being a compound of silk and worsted, and of great beauty. In carpets and woollen goods generally, the French are ahead in color and design. There are some very fine specimens from Prussia and England. All of these, as also Holland, are ahead of us in tone and finish. The specimen of the Gobelin manufacture, in the French department, is the finest in the building. In art, properly speaking, Italy retains her old pre-eminence. It is true Thorwaldsen and Powers well represent the Northern races of Scandinavia and the United States; but even their perfection was attained in Italy, and they both have lived virtual exiles from their respective countries during their artistic life. In the Italian department there are inlaid tables, both of wood and of marble, possessing all the softness and beauty of the finest oil painting. It is almost incredible. There is one thing about the object of art in the Italian department; they are objects of art, and not of mere mechanical skill, although even that must have been excessive; but it is all hidden by a taste as exquisite as the climate, which, in all ages, has been the home of beauty and of love.

There is a long picture gallery over the machinery arcade, which contains an immense number of paintings worth seeing; one, in particular, struck me as beautiful. It is a landscape, No. 529—a soft, mild, cool and sweet thing—an evening scene of wood and hill and water, with the soft warm haze of a summer afternoon sleeping over all. By the way, I was somewhat amused at a conversation I overheard between two Gothamites who were admiring a picture representing a scene among the Neapolitan Lazzaroni. One fellow, who seemed to be the cicerone, informed the other that it was "the insurrection of the Macaroni." The "venerable" "marvelled."

I have seen the women's rights convention and the strong minded women; Lucretia Mott and Lucy Stone and the Rev. Antoinette Brown and the Bloomers, and all that sort of thing, at the tabernacle. Of course, it was a ridiculous scene, but hardly more so than the World's Temperance Convention at the Metropolitan Hall. I will venture to say that, no Southern delegate will ever attend such a gathering.

But I have done for the present, and remain,

J. F.

P. S.—I am now more fully than ever convinced of the propriety of our course in regard to making an effort to represent the "Old North State"—God bless her!—in this exhibition, which is not show and in which natural resources could not show to any advantage. Minerals, ores, etc., of copper, coal or otherwise, or specimens of woods and the like, are either thrown out in the yard, where nobody sees them, or so arranged in the building that nobody notices them. What chance had we then? It is better by far as it is. If people would only look at things in a common sense light, or ever forbear impugning the motives of those who do—as some did ours in this matter—it would be quite as well.

J. F.

County Court.

New Hanover Court of Pleas in session this week—Justice MILLER presiding. The Clerks gave their bond according to law on Tuesday, and Sheriff HALL renewed his bond on the same day. This being the term for electing County Solicitor for the next four years, the Court, in their forenoon session, elected ELI W. HALL, Esq., for said office.

We learn that a contract has been made with Messrs. STONE & McDOWELL, to build a bridge over the Northeast River at Hilton, at a cost, when completed, of \$10,000. It is to be a free bridge.

The Court yesterday appointed E. D. HALL, Sheriff, and M. LONDON, Esq., to act with the Committee heretofore appointed to build a new Jail—not to cost over 20,000. The old Jail is to be sold and the new Jail to be built without delay.

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.—E. P. HALL, Esq., having resigned, the Court on yesterday, appointed the following gentlemen a Committee of Finance for the New Hanover county, viz:—JOHN A. TAYLOR, (re-appointed), N. N. NIXON and ROBERT H. COWAN, Esqrs.

Daily Journal, 14th inst.

SERPENT BEAN VS. BEAN SERPENT.—Mr. Daniel Bourdeaux, of Long Creek, brought to our office yesterday, a very curious vegetable. We believe it is called the "Serpent Bean," or "Bean Serpent." We don't know which, at all events, it is a Bean of some kind, and very much resembles a Snake, with about half its lower part curled up. The vegetable was about four feet in length. We intended to keep the "animal" for a show at our office; but our "devil," not feeling disposed to have his subjects superceding him in notoriety, some how got it into his head to capture the "critter" and break him to pieces.

THE STEAMER ILLINOIS arrived at New York on Saturday, from Aspinwall. She brings no later dates from California. She, however, brought \$683,937 in gold dust and 407 passengers. The health of the Isthmus was good on the 2d inst, the day she sailed from Aspinwall.

Later from California.

The Steamer "Star of the West" has arrived at New York, from San Juan, with California dates of the 16th August. She brings \$1,000,000 in the hands of passengers. The accounts from the mining regions were favorable. The semi-annual monthly shipments amounted to nearly two and a quarter millions. The approaching elections in California were creating much excitement, and the interest manifested was greater than on any other occasion. Both parties appear sanguine of success. Indian difficulties are again threatening; many depredations had already been committed on the whites. The laborers and mechanics in San Francisco had struck for higher wages; the latter are now getting from 8 to \$10 per day, and the former \$6. Flour was quoted at 20 a \$22 per bbl. Lumber dull and drooping.

THE amount of Coal transported on the Schuylkill canal during the week ending 8th September reached 19,716 16.

Total amount this season 558,545 11
same time last year 519,827 14

Excess over rec'ts same time last year 60,282 03

NEW YORK.—The Democratic State Convention of New York, met at Syracuse on the 13th inst. The Convention was called to order by M. C. STORV, who nominated IRA P. BARNES, hard shell, for Chairman. JOHN P. SKINNER, soft, was also nominated, and a pretty squabble they had of it. They finally determined to hold two Conventions, and what will be the result of the affair, is more than we can tell. The Editor of this paper writes to us from N. York under date of the 13th. He says, "Neither a Philadelphia lawyer, nor the old Harry himself, could unravel the entanglements of political parties in this State."

At last, accounts from Mobile, the yellow fever was still raging violently.

For the Journal.

From the North.—Scribblers No. 2.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you to-day, some further thoughts about the difference between this part of the country and my loved home in the sunny South—the South abundant in everything that grows—the genial, generous, free, patriotic South—the South first to move in, as it will be the last to uphold the cause of freedom;—the South whose love of freedom, although a land of slavery, was apostrophized, nobly, sagaciously eulogized by BURKE, in the British Parliament, when he raised his warning, prophetic voice to warn his country against the rock on which she split, by forcing her colonies into revolution.

In my last letter, I alluded to the wealth of the North, on the score of the trades in the mechanic line. Do not mistake. I do not mean that they have more wealth *per capita*—to the head. Each man here is poorer than each man in any Southern State—even counting the slaves. This was ably and entirely proved by Mr. FISHER, in his pamphlet—Where the population is more dense, as here, the whole mass, or State, may be wealthier; and yet, each citizen poorer—(necessarily poorer.) Another thing: the States are smaller—they have fewer acres to the citizen than where the States are larger. I meant that wealth, in the mechanical arts, and mechanical skill, whereby a people are supplied with all the products and conveniences of this skill without bringing it from abroad. This is wealth of itself.

I am much obliged to you for your hints about the balance of trade against us in North Carolina, and in favor of the North. From it I collect the following facts:

Our State pays to the people of this part of the Union as follows:

For steam engines, locomotives, passenger cars, machinery for manufacturing, stage coaches, carriages, barouches, buggies, carts, wagons and wheelbarrows, <i>per annum</i>	\$1,000,000
For hats, shoes, boots, saddles, harness, trunks and leather.....	\$1,000,000
For hay, Irish potatoes, apples, cabbage, turnips, onions, beef, pork, beef, fish, flour, butter, cheese, buckwheat, milk-cows and other stock.....	\$1,000,000
For ready-made clothing, axes and all working tools, ploughs, hoes, rakes, spades, shovels, harrows, sythes and cradles, grass-blades and other farming tools.....	\$1,000,000
For iron, coal, pianos forte, bureaus, bed-stands, tables, chairs, sofas, stoves, pots, kettles, ovens, turpentine stills, tubs, piggins, churns, bread-trays and bowls, painted buckets, brooms and axe-helves, sugar, coffee, molasses and rice.....	\$1,000,000

Making a total of..... \$5,000,000

For articles of consumption that ought to be profitably made at home, or imported directly to our own ports. I do not think the estimate at all above the mark; it is probably below it, by the omission of numerous articles not remembered.

All this money might be saved by using only the axes, hats, shoes, &c., made at home. Why can we not have a *homespun* society or club to effect this object? (It would be the best weapon to fight the abolitionists and fanatics of these parts with.)

I had to-day a particular account of the war going on in China, (a country of three hundred and sixty millions of inhabitants, with which we shall soon have free trade, by the way of California and Oregon,) between the rebels and the troops of the government.

These people are idolaters, and heretofore have despised all Christians and their Religion. It is believed the rebels will upset the government; and if they do, there will be a fair chance for the country to be christianized.

I am informed, on good authority, that TIEN-TI, the leader of the insurgents, and who claims to be Emperor, is favorably inclined to christianity; and that his party favor that religion. It is believed that much of this probable prospect for our religion is due to the missionary efforts of GUTZLOFF, for many years past in that country. This man is said to have descended from the Chinese, on his mother's side, although born in Germany. He is a protestant.

Yours, WILMINGTON, SEPT. 13th, 1853.

MR. EDITOR: Your correspondent "Scribblers" ought to find out the names of his Chinese worthies, and Germano-Chinese missionaries, before he attempts to enlighten the public with these far away civil wars amongst the hoary barbarities of idol worship and superstition.

The would-be Emperor, whom he designates as Tien-ti, I wish you would inform him, is named Tien-te. And this, I presume, is a matter of great importance, inasmuch as I find, on examination, that Tien, in their language, means God; and I take it for granted, that the new great man that is to be, and perhaps, indeed, now is, having *te* at the end of his name instead of *ti*, (as improperly supposed by "Scribblers"), is simply intended to be named The God of Tea, just as *Boonerges* means Sons of Thunder.

I beg leave also to let that learned traveler—"Scribblers"—know, through the medium of your columns, that his protestant missionary is named Gutzloff; not Gutloff, as he ignorantly supposes. I am very modest, Mr. Editor, but I must say further, I think "Scribblers" must be accustomed to the "country," and not to the "city," judging from his style; and I doubt whether he ever traveled before at all, judging from his passing by everything of value, (except cattle,) which he sees, or ought to see, amongst our Yankee farmers' "patriarchates."

Yours respectfully,

TOWN AND COUNTRY.

Four of the passengers scalded on board the steamer Bay State, have since died. The passengers held a meeting and passed resolutions exonerating the Captain and crew from all blame.

The "North British Review," American reprint, LEONARD, SCOTT & Co., 79 Fulton street, New York, publishers, for August, has been received. Godey's Lady's Book for October, has also been received. A very pretty number.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—The North Carolina Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, will commence its next session in Raleigh, on Wednesday, the 9th November next. Over 100 ministers are expected to attend. Bishop Paine will preside. We understand the Pastor of the Church is making arrangements for their accommodation. As usual, a large number of visitors will be in attendance.

HEAVY RAINS.—We had heavy rains here on last Friday night, Saturday and Sunday night. We learn that the Yadkin was not out of its banks, however. From Lexington on towards Greensboro' the water courses were very high—some of them said to be higher than ever before known. Several bridges and mill houses were swept away. Neither the Eastern nor Western mail reached here on Saturday night.—*Saturday Republican Banner.*

MAIL ROBBERY.—A young man named Eaton, of Hendrysburg, Ohio, with his sister, was arrested on Saturday morning by mail agent Shalleross. The prisoners are charged with abstracting money from the mails as they passed through the post office at that place. The young man was clerk in the office.

From the Charleston Courier.

A Card.

ON BOARD STEAMER GLADIATOR, Sept. 8, 1853. We, the undersigned being passengers on board steamer *Gladiator*, desire to express our thanks to Mr. GEO. MORRISON, the Chief Engineer, for his prompt and as well as extraordinary efforts to put the boat's machinery in running order, while lying at Wilmington. As but for his exertions we should necessarily have been obliged to have lost the connection at Charleston, we feel that we are offering but a small portion of what is due in this tendering to him this evidence of our grateful feelings, and hesitate not to say, as our opinion, that his energy and promptness would be very reliable in cases of emergency generally.

W. O. Harding.
W. H. H. White.
T. D. Bell, Ala.
Lewis J. Lampkin.
Z. Bartlett.
John White.
Thomas Booth.
J. S. Van Gilder.
William Jones.
W. P. Harper.
A. S. Wallace.
John D. Hoke.
E. S. Bolling.
Ansley Davis.
A. J. Hawthorn.
J. C. Todd.

Edward Pierson.

PROGRESS OF THE EPIDEMIC AT NEW ORLEANS & MOBILE. NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 8.—The interments at New Orleans on Wednesday were seventy, including fifty-three from yellow fever, and on Thursday fifty-nine, of which only forty-eight were from the epidemic.

In Mobile on Wednesday there were thirty-seven deaths, including thirty-one from the epidemic.

Post Office Robbery.

NEW ORLEANS, SEPT. 8.—On Wednesday two clerks were arrested in the New Orleans Post office, charged with stealing money from the mails—principally from letters from Texas.

Morocco.

From Morocco, Aug. 9, it is announced that the Emperor of Morocco's forces had obtained a signal advantage over the insurgents in the interior. Two of the rebel chiefs had been captured, and were beheaded at Mequinez. The Emperor was still sick, and had sent for his eldest son, who acts as Viceroy, to return to the Capital. On the coast there was a good deal of activity in commercial affairs. A British steamer had arrived at Larache for the purpose of exploring the rivers of Morocco.

Terrible Gale at Sea.

The Steamship *Georgia* Severely Injured.—We learn that the steamship *Georgia*, Capt. Budd, which sailed from New York on Monday afternoon last, at 4 o'clock, and bound for London, on Tuesday, in lat. 36 30, lon. 72 50, (Cape Hatteras bearing north-east, and distant 80 miles,) was overtaken by one of the most terrific gales ever experienced on our coast. The rain fell in torrents, while the wind blew a perfect hurricane. The *Georgia's* fires were soon put out by the heavy fall of rain, and so serious was the straining in the gale that she sprung leaks, and the pumps choking, finally gave out, and she was obliged to stop. In the alarm, of course, for the safety of the vessel, the captain (Budd) preserved great coolness and command, and at this stage of affairs addressed those on board, urging calmness and energetic fortitude.

The result was that all hands set earnestly to work to bail out the vessel, which was finally accomplished, so far as to enable the firemen again to build the fire. Steam was thus got up, and after all the peril which had been gone through with the *Georgia* was enabled to reach Norfolk on Saturday afternoon last, to the great joy of the passengers, not, however, without having suffered considerable damage. Such is the extent of her injuries that she will not be able to proceed to sea again for some time, and will have to be put in hands for immediate repairs. The passengers, we learn, have been generally left Norfolk, and many have come up to this city by the railroads. Among them is Archdeacon Drew, of the Bahamian Islands, to whom we are indebted for the above facts.

We learn also that the schooner *Henry A. Barling*, from Montevideo for New York, put into Hampton Roads on Saturday evening, in a crippled condition, having lost her spars in a gale.

Bolt, Sun 12th inst.

From the Tarborough Southerner.

Dr. Spencer D. Armstrong.

On Wednesday night last, Dr. Spencer D. Armstrong, confined in our jail on a charge of being accessory to the murder of Tilman Hunt, a negro trader, near Fayetteville, about two years since, made his escape. It seems that he had been very sick and put in jail, and his wife had been permitted to visit him in prison. By some means he had been furnished with an augur and other implements, with which he made his way through the roof, doubtless with the assistance of some person outside, and let himself down with his blankets and sheets. A reward of \$100, it will be seen by an advertisement, has been offered by the Sheriff for his apprehension. He was to have been tried for the offence with which he is charged, at our Superior Court next week; but he is feared again to escape. There are some thirty or forty witnesses summoned in the case, part of whom reside in or near Fayetteville, who will again for the third or fourth time have to leave their homes in a fruitless case. The following letter, addressed to the Jailor, was found in the Jail:

TARBORO', Sept. 6, 1853.
My dear Sir: I was roused from my repose. By the aid of some unknown stranger I was taken out of the top of this building, and in the morning, or man asked me, did I wish to write anything to my family. I said no, but would like to write a few lines to the proprietor of this house; so I write these lines to let you know that it was an unknown thing to me, and the image or person I never saw before. So please do not think hard of me, as it is a mystery to me how any person could enter this house without any noise. &c. If any of my family should ask about me, show them this letter. The same is well put together, and a *tout ensemble* of superior attraction is presented. We were struck with the improved conveniences about it. The engineer's stand has been converted into quite a handsome and comfortable apartment, protected above and around from the weather. In all respects, as far as we can judge, it is a faithful, as it is certainly a beautiful, piece of work.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

SCARCITY OF BREADSTUFFS.—The New York Courier and Enquirer thus briefly sums up the accounts from Europe of the scarcity of breadstuffs:

The short wheat crop in Europe is the leading feature of the present year. In England, all accounts concur in testifying that the wheat crop to be much below the average; and the best authorities estimate that the deficiency will require the importation of the enormous quantity of eighteen millions of quarters before the harvest of 1854. In France, which of late years has been a grain-exporting country, and which for the last three years has furnished England with more wheat and corn than any other country, the wheat crop, it is calculated, has fallen off one-fourth, the present year. In large sections of Italy not half a crop is expected. Spain complains of a deficiency, and Sweden has so poor a harvest in prospect, that she is now largely importing from the Baltic. It is true that other grains, particularly barley, oats and rye, have not generally suffered like the wheat, and it is also true that on the continent the stock of wheat which is secured, is generally of a superior quality; but the fact still remains that, on account of a failure in quantity of this chief staff of life, there will soon be a scarcity of food in Europe.

The New York Tribune has formally and finally taken leave of the Whig party, and declares that henceforth the Tribune shall have no ticket for State or other officers under its head.

Col. Benton's History.—Election of President by House of Representatives.

One of the latest extracts from Col. Benton's book, published by the New York Evening Post, is in relation to the election of President by the House of Representatives in 1825. After speaking briefly of the remarkable and protracted contest of 1800, 1801, between Jefferson and Burr, which finally resulted in the choice of Jefferson and defeat of Burr, Mr. Benton proceeds:

The second Presidential election in the House of Representatives was after the lapse of a quarter of a century, and under the amended Constitution, which carried the three highest on the list to the House when no one had a majority of the electoral votes. Gen. Jackson, Mr. John Quincy Adams, and Mr. William H. Crawford were the three, their respective votes being 99, 84, 41; and in this case a second struggle took place between the theory of the Constitution and the Democratic principle, and with eventual defeat to the opposers of that principle, though temporarily successful. Mr. Adams was elected, though Gen. Jackson was the choice of the people, having received the greatest number of votes, and being undoubtedly the second choice of several States whose votes had been given to Mr. Crawford and Mr. Clay. (at the general election.) The representatives of some of those States gave the vote of the State to Mr. Adams, upon the argument that he was best qualified to administer the government, and that it was dangerous to elect a military chieftain—an argument which assumed a guardianship over the people, and implied the necessity of a superior intelligence to guide them for their own good. The election of Mr. Adams was perfectly constitutional, and as such fully submitted to by the people; but it was also a violation of the *demokratia* principle; and that violation was significantly rebuked. All the representatives who voted against the will of their constituents lost their favor, and disappeared from public life.

The representation in the House of Representatives was largely changed at the first general election, and presented a full opposition to the new President. Mr. Adams himself was injured by it, and at the ensuing Presidential election was beaten by Gen. Jackson more than two to one—178 to 83. Mr. (the) who took the lead in the contest, on Mr. Adams' and afterwards took upon himself the mission of reconciling the people to his election in a series of public speeches, was himself crippled in the effort, lost his place in the Democratic party, joined the Whigs, (then called National Republicans), and has since presented the disheartening spectacle of a former great leader figuring at the head of his ancient foes in all their defeats, and lingering on the rear in their victories. The Democratic principle, and great good were the results that ensued. It vindicated the *demokratia* in their right and their power, and showed that the prefix to the constitution, "We, the people, do ordain and establish," &c., may also be added to its administration, showing them to be as able to administer as to make that instrument. It re-established parties upon the basis of principle, and destroyed the party system, the most obliterated under the fusion of parties during the "era of good feelings," and the efforts of the leading men to make personal parties for themselves. It showed the conservative power of our Government to lie in the people more than in its constituted authorities. It showed that they were capable of exercising the functions of self-government. It assured the supremacy of democracy for a long time, and until temporarily lost by a party in the hands of their proper place. Finally, it was a caution to all public men against future attempts to govern Presidential elections in the House of Representatives.

It is no part of the object of this "Thirty Years' View" to dwell upon the conduct of individuals, except as showing the causes and the consequences of events; and, under this aspect, it becomes the gravity of history to tell that, in these two struggles for the election of President, those who struggled against the Democratic principle, and those who were the political theatre, the mere voting members being put down in their States and districts, and the eminent actors forever ostracised from the high object of their ambition. A subordinate cause may have had its effect, and unjustly, in prejudicing the public mind against Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay. They had been political adversaries, and shown his conduct in the election, and went into the administration together. Mr. Clay received the office of Secretary of State from Mr. Adams, and this gave rise to the imputation of a bargain between them.

It came within my knowledge, (for I was then intimate with Mr. Clay,) long before the election, and probably before Mr. Adams knew it himself, that Mr. Clay intended to support him against Gen. Jackson, and that the reason afterwards given for his conduct in speeches, I made this known when occasions required me to speak of it, and in the presence of friends the impugned parties. I went into the newspapers upon the information of these friends, and Mr. Clay made me his acknowledgments for it in a letter, of which this is the exact copy:

"I have received a paper published on the 20th ultimo at Lexington, in Virginia, in which is contained an article regarding you, had, a gentleman of that place, expressed your disbelief of the course of injuries to me, touching the late Presidential election, and that I had communicated to you unequivocally, before the 15th of December, 1824, my determination to vote for Mr. Adams and not for General Jackson. Presuming that the publication was with your authority, I cannot deny the expression of proper acknowledgments for the sense of justice which has prompted you to render this voluntary and faithful testimony."

This letter, of which I now have the original, was dated at Washington City December 6th, 1827, that is to say, in the very heat and middle of the canvass in which Mr. Adams was beaten by Gen. Jackson, and when the testimony could be of most service to him. It went the rounds of the papers, and was quoted and relied upon in debates in Congress, greatly to the discomfiture of many of my own party. There is no mistake in the date of the letter, the fact being that the 15th of December on a visit to my father-in-law, Col. James McDowell, of Rockbridge county, Virginia, where Mrs. Benton then was, and it was before I left Washington that I learned from Mr. Clay himself, that his intention was to support Mr. Adams. I told this at that time to Col. McDowell and any friends that chanced to be present. I told it as my belief to Mr. Jefferson on the evening of the same year, when returning to Washington, and making a call on that illustrious man at his seat, Monticello; and believing then that Mr. Adams would be elected, and from the necessity of the case, would have to make up a mixed cabinet, I expressed that belief to Mr. Jefferson, using the term, familiar in English history, of "*bad bottomed*," and asked him how it would do? He answered, "Not at all"—would never succeed—would ruin all engaged in it." Mr. Clay told his intention to support Mr. Adams, and I told him of it, but, as they remained his friends, their testimony was but little heeded. Even my own, in the violence of party, and from my relationship to Mrs. Clay, seemed to have but little effect. The imputation of "bargain" struck, and doubtless had an influence in the election. In fact, the circumstances of the whole affair—previous antagonism between the parties, actual support of the election, and acceptance of high office—made up a case against Messrs. Adams and Clay, which it was hardly safe for public men to create and to brave, however strong in their own consciousness of integrity. Still, the great objection to the election of Mr. Adams, was in the violation of the principle *demokratia*; and in the question which it raised of the capacity of the *demokratia* to choose a safe President for themselves. A letter which I wrote to the representative from Missouri, before he gave the vote of the State to Mr. Adams, in relation to the subject, immediately afterwards, placed the subject before the public in high ground; and upon it the battle was mainly fought and won. It was a victory of principle, and should not be disparaged by the admission of an unfounded and subordinate cause.

The effect of the Maine liquor law has been to increase the drinking of ardent spirits in Maine. John Neal, of Portland, says—
"At this moment—and it has been growing worse every day, since the first three months were over, when people were blinded by its rashness—there is more intemperance and more drinking in this city and neighborhood, and probably throughout the whole State of Maine, with here and there a doubtful exception, than at any time since the year 1820."
It is stated that wherever the Maine Liquor Law is in force, the same effects have been produced. Persons who were never known heretofore to keep a drop of the "ardent" about their houses, now keep it by the quantity; and instead of dying gradually, they are trying to hurry themselves through this wicked world a little faster than nature intended they should. They go the whole hog, and take the "critter" by the quart, gallon and barrel.

From the Washington Union.

Gen. Dix's Position.